Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1808. [No. 2228.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marstelier, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL* about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Could
Time's a Tell-tale.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

There is no new thing under the Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 1808.

GRAY and HAMILTON, Tailors, Royal-street; beg leave to inform the public, that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership, and have exchanged receipts from all claims on each other after the aforesaid date.

N. B. The aforesaid GRAY will continue to carry on his business in all its various branches on Royal-street; the greatest attention will be paid to the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with their patronage.

Those Ladeis and Gentlemen who were disappointed during my absence, may depend that every article specified in the former advertisement, will be made in the compleatest London Fashion, and truly ornamented with wisdom, strength and beauty.

July 12. 6t

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets,	$ 5 50
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.

July 18.

District of Columbia, to wit;

July Term, 1808—12*th day of the Court.*

Wyllie, Langley, and ——, compits. *against* Robert Alexander and his Trustees, dfts. } *In Chan.*

On the petition of Robert Young and others, setting forth that they are creditors of Robert Alexander, and entitled to a distribution of his estate: *It is ordered*, that George Deneale be appointed commissioner to make up, adjust and settle the accounts and claims of the said petitioners, with such others as shall be exhibited, on or before Friday next, and report his proceedings to the Court on Saturday the 18th day of this court, in order for a final distribution.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order all those persons having claims against the above-named Robert Alexander, which have not yet been exhibited, are desired to exhibit the same duly authenticated at my office in Alexandria on or before Friday next.

G. Deneale, *Com'r.*

July 18. 4t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A few pieces of Elegant Furniture.

1 Eight day Clock,
1 Side Board,
1 Book Case, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 16.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. tf

WITHERS & SANGSTER,

Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,

Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.

They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14. d

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13. d

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6. dt1stAug

Just Published,
For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
The American Register;
OR,
General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The *American Artillerists Companion.* No 2. Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

THE citizens of a free country should have a thorough knowledge of the character, views and conduct of those foreign governments with which their own has frequent intercourse. Such a knowledge enables them to form a more correct estimate of the obligations and the rights which subsist between their own and foreign states; and to guard in time against the dangerous schemes of a powerful and ambitious neighbor. It likewise teaches them to avoid the errors into which they are frequently hurried by an indiscreet partiality for one nation, and an unjust dislike for another. To secure advantages like these we should frequently direct our inquiries towards this important subject.

If we extend our views beyond the ocean which separates us from the land of our fathers, the first object which presents itself and irresistibly enchains the attention, is the enormous power of France. The other continental states, who, a few years since, would have disdained to acknowledge her superiority, have either faded into insignificance or been utterly subverted. Britain alone maintains a furious conflict, and seems fully determined to surrender her existence and her independence together. France, eager to destroy the brave and magnanimous people who constitute the most powerful barrier between her and universal dominion, requires that the United States shall become her ally in the war. In order to ascertain the proper answer to such a demand we should review the relations which have subsisted between the two countries.

The people of the United States, grateful for the assistance received from France during our revolutionary struggle, evinced, for some time after its close, the warmest attachment to that aspiring nation. Had they known, however, that the most insidious attempts were made by France, during the negociation for which Britain was willing to concede, they would have formed a very unfavorable idea of her principles and her motives. They would have viewed with abhorrence the conduct of a nation, which while it pretended to confer favors with one hand, aimed with the other a deadly blow at our prosperity and our greatness. These facts were then known but to few, and prudence forbade their disclosure while our country was feeble and our situation still dangerous.

But had they even been known to the whole American people, the impression produced by them might perhaps have been effaced by the generous enthusiasm which they felt at the commencement of the French revolution. The Americans, electrified by that great event, fondly cherished the hope that an universal emancipation of the human race from the shackles of tyranny was about to take place, and hailed, in the French nation, the noble instrument by which the change was to be effected.

But these agreeable visions were quickly dispelled by the sad reality. It was soon perceived that the French republic, under the specious disguise of philanthropy, concealed an unbounded and unprincipled ambition. Liberty was promised by France to every country which she invaded. We come, said her generals, to prostrate your tyrants, and to confer upon you freedom and happiness. But woe unto the nation which was deluded by these professions. They found the tyranny of French republicans a thousand times more grievous and insupportable than the sway of their hereditary monarchs. Cruelty, rapine and treachery walked hand in hand with the armies of France. Their laurels were stained with the blood of innocence; the shouts of victory were drowned in the lamentations of oppressed and plundered millions. Nor was French injustice confined to the continent of Europe. It stretched its arm across the Atlantic, and attempted to make us too subservient to its flagitious purposes. But the government of America was then administered by a man, who, to the firmness of the veteran soldier, added the prudence and foresight of the accomplished statesman. It was directed by him, of whom it has been emphatically said, that he was "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." This great man perceived at once the nature and tendency of the revolutionary principles, and determined to avoid a more intimate connection with France. The event has demonstrated the wisdom of his determination. Had we formed at that time a strict alliance with the *great nation*, we should now be groaning under the tyranny of Napoleon. We should have shared the fate of republican Holland, which listening to the syren voice of France was lured to her destruction.

The French government, finding that all their attempts at involving us in a ruinous war with Britain, were defeated by the discernment of Washington, no longer concealed their hatred, but commenced a system of undisguised hostility, which quickly produced a war. Before its commencement, however, they had plundered us of twenty millions worth of property, for which we have never yet received the smallest remuneration. But France, finding that she had then as many European enemies as she could conveniently cope with, and wishing for the convenience of our neutral flag, at length concluded a peace with America.

Since that time she has advanced by rapid strides towards universal dominion in the old world, and casting her eyes upon the new, she has revived the plan, of making us subservient to her ambitious schemes. Her emperor is exceedingly anxious to form a close connexion with America. The first object of this unnatural alliance is the destruction of Great Britain. He does not attempt to disguise his hatred against that gallant nation, whose power opposes a mighty barrier to his plans of conquest. He has exhausted all the tricks of diplomacy, in an attempt to induce America to become his ally—to assist him in the noble work of destroying the last remnant of European liberty. Finding, however, that the spirit of the American people revolts at so unnatural a connexion, he is determined to *force* us into a war with Great Britain. Among the least of his aggressions may be mentioned the burning of every American vessel which is so unfortunate as to meet with his squadrons on the ocean, a thing unprecedented among civilized nations. His infamous decrees confiscating every American vessel which is found sailing *towards* a British port, or which has been visited by a British ship of war, form the next step in this iniquitous series. The insolent letter* of Champagny, the successor of Talleyrand, caps the climax. Translated into plain English, it reads thus—"France can no longer permit the U. States to enjoy in peace the wealth acquired by industry and enterprise. She therefore commands them to enter into the *grand confederacy*—to submit, as the republics of the old world have already done, to the dominion of France, and assist her in conquering the only nation in Europe which has the spirit to defend its rights. Obedience to this command will no doubt occasion a few *transient inconveniences*, such as the destruction of commerce, the loss of liberty, &c. &c. but it must be obeyed. The immediate consequence of disobedience will be the confiscation of all the American property which the emperor has sequestered, and which he retains as a pledge for the execution by the United States of all his orders."

Are the freeborn sons of America prepared to hear with indifference language such as this? If they are, they deserve to be, and will be, the slaves of Napoleon.—But no, it cannot be. The spirit of the nation will soon be aroused; it will prepare to assert in arms the independence which our fathers obtained. United America, armed in a just cause may bid the world defiance.—But if eventual subjugation were the inevitable consequence of resisting the tyranny of France, we ought at once to determine that "it is better to die freemen, than to live slaves."

Such an issue, however, is not to be apprehended. Napoleon will find it a work of no common difficulty to convey his legions across the Atlantic, in defiance of the British navy. And if they should violate with hostile footsteps these happy shores, they will find that one or two victories will not decide, as among the slaves of Europe, the fate of an empire. If they defeat us, by superior discipline, at Thrasymene, at Trebia, and at Cannæ, they will discover, that like the Romans of old, we will not even then despair of the republic. Taught to conquer by a long series of battles, we shall at length expel from our country these enemies of the human race.

But whatever be the event we should be always ready to exclaim with Hotspur,

——The time of life is short,
To spend that shortness basely is too long.

L.

* Dated January 15th, 1808.

Just received and for Sale,

About 80 casks of best quality Rhode-Island LIME, fresh from the kiln, and in the stone.

A. Scholfield and Co.

7th month, 18th. law3t

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

John Muir,

Cabinet-Maker, Royal-street.

July 1. 3aw11tf.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

WE this evening gratify our readers, with another extract from this exquisite satire. The key to the following is governor Claiborne; the "two kings," the "tall candidate" and the "little candidate," are J——n and B—rr. *Tobit* is Wilkinson, and *Cato* of —— means *Cato West*. We are now ready to witness our conjurer's charming exhibition.

LA LANTERNE MAGIQUE, No. 4

Asino capiti cervicem pretor *humanam*:
Jungere si volis, et varias inducere plumas,
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?
Horatius restauratus,
ART. POET.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I SHALL now proceed to shew you, what you shall presently see; I shall shew you, and exhibit in true colors, an astonishing series of the most curious metamorphoses that ever an individual was passed through since the days of Proteus. Do you behold yonder cocked hat of prodigious dimension? Look close under it and you will see our hero of the day; a youth with his locks powdered, a pen stuck behind his ear, some unfinished writing before him, reading greedily, but slyly, something in his lap. The young man probably has received a letter from his sweetheart. No such thing, 'tis a newspaper he is reading so attentively.—— *Pass, presto, quick and begone.*

Behold now our *chevalier de trois cornes* in a new character, A JUDGE! Has he studied law? Yes, the laws of nature, in the compendious digest of chief justice *Mac Sycophant*. Behold two great men near him—they are at deadly variance with each other; but observe on what good terms *his honor* is with both. How happens all this? Why *his honor* pimps for one, and then *sub rosa* betrays him to the other, and thus makes friends of both. *Pass, &c.*

See him now—Heavens, what a metamorphose! "Half horse, half alligator," mounted on the stump of a tree, with a barrel of whiskey before him, making a loud noise, half neigh, half bray, and a mob of monsters like himself roaring drunk about him. What has become of his cocked hat? Locked up snug. What has become of the powder in his locks? Blown out—no, by one blast of a democratic hurricane. *Pass, &c.*

Behold now our monster restored to human shape, with his cocked hat again. Our judge is now a national legislator. The legislature are electing a king. Two great men are candidates. Observe how graciously the *chevalier de trois cornes* smiles on both! What promising looks he casts to the right and to the left! The number of votes are nearly equal on both sides. The scales of success are poised: our hero's weight alone is only wanting to turn them.

* * * * (in a whisper) * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * *Secretaryship of State.*
The little candidate shakes his head.——
* * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * *Secretaryship of the Treasury.*
The tall candidate frowns. * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Post office. The tall candidate frowns again * * * * * *Embassy to* * * —— frowns again. Then turning to the little candidate. * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *War office.*
It won't do. Then to the tall candidate.—
* * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * *colonial proconsulate*
—a bargain. And so a proconsulate it was, (and the tall candidate was made king.)—*Pass, &c.*

Behold now our proconsul at his government, metamorphosed into a being of rags and straw—a very puppet suspended by wires, which any one can direct if he can once get hold of them. His first guide is Cato. You mean the example of some of the Roman Catoes. No such thing, I mean the Cato of C***** creek. A clumsy fellow too at his new business. He has not yet learned how to handle the wires with delicacy and address; and so, to prevent difficulty, he takes his puppet by the nose at once, and dances him through his part.—Heavens, how many devils of democrats snatch at the wires. One has almost pulled an arm off, another has dislocated a leg—the puppet can scarcely atand. A third by the name of Mac Flattery, tugging at the head wire, has nearly *gutted* it of all the little stuffing that was there. The whole machinery is out of order. *Pass, &c.*

Observe another metamorphose. See our hero in the shape and character of a dog—half spaniel, half mongrel. He now represents Tobit's dog—and Tobit's dog's name was Cypher. Tobit you observe by his epaulets, spurs, &c. is a general officer: and his dog Cypher trots faithfully after his heels. What are they all about? General Tobit and his dog Cypher are preparing to seize a neighboring country—by a *coup de main*. At what distance is the place to be seized? About 200 miles. How long do you it take them to strike this *coup de main*? Something less than three months! A *coup de main* with a vengeance! O Tobit! Cypher! *Pass, &c.*

Tobit's dog is now left with the baggage and heavy ordnance in the rear. And now the baggage and the ordnance and Cypher (poor fellow) sticking in the mud. Yonder you see Tobit and his army in motion. Has he heard that his baggage and poor dog Cypher are stuck fast in the mud? Yes he has & on that very account, hastens forward night and day. What can he do without his ordnance? And what can he do without his poor dog Cypher? As to Cypher, he cares nothing about him. And as to ordnance; he can by sending his compliments to the enemy, borrow a few pieces of cannon till his own arrives; and all this is done accordingly. The enemy you see lend their cannon freely; the campaign ends without a fight; and poor Cypher arrives just time enough to see how finely Tobit fired off the borrowed cannon, with blank cartriges to the honor of his country and her arms.*—Vivat. *Pass, &c.*

See now the proconsul restored to human shape, of multifarious nature. His head the head of a judge, his hand the hand of a legislator, and lower extremities representing executive stability and the fundamental principle of government. *Tria juncta in uno!* Wonderful amalgamation of rare talents!—Let us call a court. The proconsul is about to administer justice. Oh yez! oh yez! oh yez! &c. &c. &c. The court you see is open. His excellency in a *robe de chambre*, which, during its sublunary existence, that is to say, upwards of three long years, has never yet been polluted by the filthy hand of the washer. See the great man unshorn at least for a week; men of great talents neglect these trivial matters. His feet slip shod in about three quarters of a couple of odd old shoes—his toes you observe magnificently displaying their ebony tints through yon perforated socks, so gracefully dangling about his heels! His uncombed locks ornamented with the fragments of feathers—to shew that on weighty affairs he consults his pillow. Silence. Let's hear the cause. A. gave B. money to keep. B's house was by accident burnt down and the money lost.—A sues B for the money, and B defends the suit. Hear now the second Daniel that hath risen in judgment between A and *B.* "B is liable to A and therefore shall pay him—*half the money;* because the *whole was lost* in the fire. B is accordingly liable and he is not liable to A; and as A is entitled to have from B the money that was lost in the fire, he shall on that account have judgment only for the half of what he is entitled to."† Observe with what dignity the sapient judge orders his decree to be recorded. Where is the record? Between yourselves, no where. But the courts adjourned. *Pass, &c.*

See our proconsul now in his military character. What a hat! what a plume! what epaulets! what a dirty shirt! what a sash and sword! what a waistcoat, breeches and facings all spotted with grease! "By platoons—forward march——to the right wheel—to the left—march—take care of the old woman's apple cart—halt—prime and load—ready—take aim and fire!" Zounds, what a vapouring the general makes! how he marches and countermarches!—But where are his troops? All at home, all at home, gentlemen and ladies, minding their own business. Then what is all this fuss for? To put into the papers and write a letter to the king about it. The army is disbanded. *Pass, &c.*

What does this mean? Surely the proconsul has not turned constable! Yes he has. A noble lord of a foreign kingdom, thinking he would make a better proconsul than our hero, marched his troops through the streets, and put a sentry at his own door. Thinking also he would make a better judge, this noble lord called a court, and directed our hero to run about the town as you now see, as his alguazil, to serve process of his court.

Bow wow wow. What barking is that? Dont you see the poor dog Cypher? But why this old metamorphose again? Look and behold Tobit has come back, and poor Cypher has to resume his canine character, to lick his master's feet. *Bow wow wow.* How the cur barks and snarls and snaps, even at the hand that lately fed him and his greatness! See how he licks his chain and collar, though they gall him to the quick! For terror put the collar round his neck, and falsehood furnished the chain that bound him to old Tobit's kennel. *Bow wow wow.*

* A fine satire on Wilkinson's conduct at the Sabine.—ED.

† We are assured by a gentleman who was actually concerned in the cause, that this is literally true.

Aye, bark on, poor Cypher—as much as thou likest, for thou canst not bite. And if thou makest too much noise, perhaps thy master may not only chain thee, but muzzle thee. Farewel. *Pass, &c.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.—According to the report of the house of commons on the West India trade it appears that on the 16th July, 1807, the quantity of sugar in the ware-houses at the West India dock, and that lying on board afloat, was 425,189 cwt. The market for this article continues dull, and rum is rather flat in the market: that of Jamaica sells at 4s 9d to 6s per gallon.—Coffee is lower than it has been for a long time: ordinary sells from 54s to 70s per cwt. and the finest sort from 5l 15s to 6l 8s. The rigorous edicts of Bonaparte prevents the importation of this article, which would neatly bring 100 per cent. profit in the French and Dutch markets at present, were it possible to export it thither.

The market for wines continue very high, notwithstanding the arrival of six vessels from Oporto direct, and seven vessels more are hourly expected to arrive; in all about 8000 pipes of port wine. When those come into the market it may make some alteration in the prices; but the quality of those wines will be very inferior to those of our last year's importations, as they principally consist of last year's vintage. There is no kind of doubt, but that the consumption of port wine has decreased in these kingdoms; and that in consequence of the excessive heavy duties laid on by Mr. Pitt, by which the revenue must have been injured, as fully appears from the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto to Great Britain and Ireland, taken from the Oporto shipping list, published there every year; and by it it appears that in 1800 the shipping off was 52,511 pipes of wine to Great Britain and Ireland alone; and in 1806 only 87,902 pipes; leaving a deficiency of 15,509 pipes. Thus the people are burthened with a tax on that necessary article without benefitting the state. To some of our readers, connected with parliamentary affairs we would recommend the lowering of duties on all kind of wine, except French.

The article of hemp, usually imported from Riga and Petersburg, has risen, within a few months, from 64l up to 97l per ton! being the present price; and this article is likewise to get higher, unless the cultivation of it is encouraged by our government over all the United Kingdom. In Ireland, flaxseed, usually imported from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. has got to an enormous price; and if the embargo continues in America, the linnen trade of that country must be very much injured—however, we have pleasure in stating, that it is the intention of parliament to grant a bounty to the growers of flaxseed; and this, we trust, will remedy the evil.

During the last year 6240 ships cleared the Sound duties. Of this number 3387 came from the North sea, viz. 648 Danish, 564 Swedish, 142 Russian, 47 Pappenburgh, 13 Hamburgh, 21 Rostock, 9 Lubeck, 65 Russian, 102 American, — Portuguese, and 1559 English; 2851 came from the Baltic, viz. 564 Danish, 715 Swedish, 25 Prussian, 52 Papenburgh, 12 Hamburgh, — Oldenburgh, 25 Bremen, 21 Rostock, 4 Lubeck, 54 Russian, 102 American, 22 Portuguese, and 1073 English. In 1805, 11,537 ships cleared the Sound duties.

Within the last six months, a very considerable fall has taken place in the price of copper. This is ascribed to the great success of the Ross-island mining company, at Killarney, in Ireland, where there has been raised and sent to England, during the last year, no less than 73,284 cwt. of copper ore. This is to be considered as one of the many and growing advantages resulting from the political union of the two islands.

FROM THE LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

ON HOPE.

EVERY situation, which is attainable by human beings, has been found, by experience, incompetent to afford complete satisfaction to the mind of man. *Some*, indeed, have attempted to delineate the pleasures that can be *here* enjoyed, and have made vain exertions to point out a way, which will be free from the obstructions of disquietude. But the complaints of those, that walk therein, give *clear* testimony that theory cannot extract the stings of ill, or find a way to bliss. Indeed a world like this, forbids, when reason comes to judge, that we should imagine uninterrupted contentment in any portion of its guilty inhabitants. And the voice of each individual must be considered as sufficient proof, that every one has his sorrows, either real or imaginary. But to meliorate and to make our condition supportable, future good is called, by the aid of hope, to relieve us under present discontent. Hope by some *mysterious* process extracts the sweets of ages yet to come, and with them sustains the afflicted. And no condition of life, however exalted, has yet been discovered which can afford the possessor, delight sufficient to preclude the necessity of this support. Frequently the vicissitudes of fortune would compel the most affluent and the most prosperous, while under the frigid influence of disappointment to fly to the gloomy shades of despair if an alleviation was not obtained by the expectation of returning enjoyment. Should the prospect of futurity, be darkened, by extinguishing the beams of hope, a gloom, which would chill every heart with sadness, would canker all our possessions. So necessary is this assistance, to sweeten and render delightful the greatest prosperity. But those who by *chance*, or their own folly and indiscretion have been plunged from a state of affluence into a state of wretchedness and want, could not long exist; if the rays of hope did not illume their dreary path.—Thus we see that the influence of hope is bounded by no partial respect to prosperous circumstances and exalted persons. It is a light in the path of the miserable. It penetrates through the gloom of a dungeon; it shines into the heart of the captive and points to his future deliverance. It suspends continually before us some desirable object which it is worthy of our utmost exertion, to obtain.

But those who yield up the reins of hope to the direction of fancy, and sit quietly in the enjoyment of ease, will find futurity embittered with keen disappointment. Though fancy should flatter us with the prospect of etherial happiness, yet her delusive voice *should not* be trusted by a reasonable creature. For that hope *only*, which is attended with vigorous exertion, which is guided by a strict observance of the dictates of virtue, and confined, within the limits of moderation can possibly obtain a completion.

But there is a hope, that extends, beyond all finite limits. It is *this*, that has been emphatically called the *anchor* of the soul. It is *this alone* that can soften affliction, and pluck the thorns from the pillow of sickness. It is *this*, that renders the mind calm and intrepid, when winds and tempests disquiet the ocean of life. And when all skill is lost through the impulse of fear, it is *hope alone* that can support the ship in the wreck of nature's final dissolution and anchor her *safe*, in the blissfull haven of an endless immortality. ASPES.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

The secretary of war, is arrived in New York for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications which are now constucting. He is making a tour through the eastern states on the same business.

On Saturday arrived at the Navy-Yard, the French national brig *Surveillante*, of eighteen guns. She is last from Gaudaloupe, having made her passage in twelve days. On casting anchor she fired a salute, which was returned from the yard. She brings no European news. The commander states flour at Guadaloupe to have been forty dollars a barrel, and beef the same price. Coffee was at thirteen cents the pound, and sugar at four dollars the cwt, The quantity of flour on hand was incosiderable, and the last supply had been obtained from the British Islands in the neighborhood.

(Nat. Intel.)

The following is taken from a paper printed at Nashville, Tennessee.

It cannot be amiss to observe, that there are many natives of France, now in the territory, who came over with Lausat, the French prefect, and from choice or compulsion continued after he gave up the province to the Americans. These men coming over at that particular time, and possessing more general knowledge than the natives of the country, two thirds of whom can neither read or write their names, and speaking the same language, are treated with respect almost bordering on adoration, and have acquired an astonishing influence. That influence is continually used to keep alive a spirit of disaffection in the American government and people. It is a notorious fact, that these emissaries do inculcate that the Americans are only holding the country for Bonaparte during the war, and that as soon as peace takes place it is to be given up, And it is a subject of exultation to them whenever the American government or people are foiled in any attempt, as they are viewed as inferiors to Bonaparte and the French nation. The idle and improbable reports are almost daily put into circulation by those creatures, of the movements of the Spanish armies, of the French fleet's being on the way, of Bonaparte's declaring the treaty of cession not to have been fulfilled, and numberless others, calculated to prevent the people harmonizing together.

We believe under the foregoing considerations, the new additional army was both necessary and politic. The Creoles and French inhabitants have always, and must be for many years to come, governed with the fear of the bayonet. They have no rational idea of liberty, even if they were honestly disposed.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers are compiled of so many heterogeneous materials, that it may be difficult to select an impressive moral motto which would completely characterise their contents; yet it has often struck us, that there is one trite adage, which, referring to the burthen of them all, might, with the greatest propriety, be affixed to the head of each—"*Memento mori.*" On every page of every newspaper, of whatever party at home, of whatever nation abroad, this inscription may be traced by the eye that is accustomed to decypher the hand writing of Death, disguised and displayed, as we see it, through infinite and almost unimaginable diversities of form, figure, and character. Among the advertisements of a newspaper, we find sales of the furniture and estates of the dead—our neighbor, our friend, our relation; the sources whence he derived profit, and the means by which he obtained sustenance: things that were nearest and dearest to him as being pecu iarly his own—the chair on which he sat, the table at which he fed, the house in which he lived, the bed on which he died—are divided among strangers, and the little establishment of comforts which they altogether formed, is broken up forever. Thus commonplace advertisements themselves give solemn warning "*Memento mori.*" Every newspaper has a register, in which are recorded the deaths of the most distinguished persons within its own circulation, of those also who by their rank and talents fill "so large a space in the public eye" that they belong to the community itself; and of those whose end has been marked by some dreadful visitation, in which the hand of Providence has suddenly appeared tho' the veil of mystery that envelopes it, like the hand that wrote the fate of Babylon on the wall of its palace, in the sight of its prince. Every line in every obituary says to its readers '*Memento mori.*"—The columns of foreign intelligence are rendered yet more dreadfully, though perhaps less affectingly interesting by accounts of human destruction on a scale of magnificence, that seems too great for sympathy, and therefore only excites astonishment; earthquakes, volcanoes, famine, pestilence and war, from every clime under heaven, by land and sea, by day and night, proclaim "*Memento mori.*" But not by advertisements, obituaries and paragraphs of domestic and foreign intelligence alone are we continually reminded of our mortality;—every date of every newspaper is another stroke of the scythe of time, another step towards the grave, another warning of death, to the publisher and his readers; but more especially when the old year has passed away and the new one has found us among the living, are we stopped in our career of business or pleasure, and required to look *back* on what we have been doing, *around* at what we are engaged in, and *forward* to what awaits us.

London paper.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an assignment from *George Hill*, an insolvent debtor, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst. a two story FRAMED HOUSE, situate on Duke-street, a few doors east of Union-street The lot is 20 feet front and 60 deep, and subject to a ground rent of *sixty dollars* per annum.—The terms of sale cash.

Horace Field, *Trustee.*

July 19. dts

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaster.

July 15—19. eotf

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the commons of Alexandria, on the 13th instant, a small black and white COW—her face is white with a streak of white from her fore shoulders to the end of her tail, and her thighs are speckled with white, there is one particular spot on her back whiter than any other part—she has two slits in one ear and one in the other, about 5 years old. The above reward will be paid on delivering her to *Benjamin Davies*, opposite the market, or ROBERT VINCENT, near town.

July 19. 3t*

Recommendation.

IT is recommended to the citizens of Alexandria during the warm season, to make a frequent use of Lime in their Privies and other parts of their premises where filth accumulates—and the greatest attention is required to the keeping clean and dry their cellars, so that no stagnant water be left in them.

For the convenience of the citizens generally a cart will be sent round the town with lime, which may be purchased in such quantities as may be wanted—the cart will commence its rounds on Wednesday morning, of which those interested are requested to take notice.

John Longden,
Superintendant of the Police.

July 19.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1808,
Will be presented a COMEDY, *in five acts,*
CALLED
SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. Cross.
Morrington,	Mr. Miller.
Sir Abel Handy,	Mr. Jefferson.
Bob Handy,	Mr. Wood.
Henry,	Mr. Cone.
Farmer Ashfield,	Mr. Bray.
Evergreen,	Mr. Briers.
Gerald,	Mr. Charnock.
Bob Handy's servant,	Mr. Harris.
Peter.	Mr. Seymour.
Miss Blandford,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Lady Handy,	Mrs. Seymour.
Susan Ashfield,	Mrs. Wood.
Dame Ashfield,	Mrs. Francis.

In Act 2d a Ploughing Match, and country Dance, by the characters.

To which will be added, the admired Farce of
THE WEATHERCOCK.
(Written by John Till Allingham.)

Old Fickle,	Mr. Francis,
Tristram Fickle,	Mr. Jefferson,
Briefwit,	Mr. Blisset,
Sneer,	Mr. Bray,
Gardener,	Mr. Briers,
Barber,	Mr. Seymour,
Servant,	Mr. Harris.
Variella,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Ready,	Miss Hunt.

On Thursday, *Poor Gentleman*—with a Farce in two acts (never performed here) called the *Meck Doctor*, or *Dumb Lady Cured.*

☞ *Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

†‡† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira wnd
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6 d3t 1awcf

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necssary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Agus and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mr. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouting lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, & made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dols. if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8. d

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

10 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted,
Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few hhds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum, in hogsheads,
10 hhds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 11. eo6t

☞ I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1	prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1	—	2500	—	2500
2	—	1500	—	3000
4	—	750	—	3000
10	—	300	—	3000
20	—	150	—	3000
40	—	75	—	3000
80	—	30	—	2400
200	—	20	—	4000
300	—	10	—	3000
5000	—	6	—	30,000
1	First drawn blank			20
1	— after	2000	tickets	20
1	—	4000	—	20
1	—	6000	—	20
1	—	8000	—	40
1	—	10,000	—	40
1	—	12,000	—	50
1	—	14000	—	100
1	—	16,000	—	2000
1	Last drawn blank		—	3000
6163	Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.	75,000
11832	Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,			15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco*, Charles county, at the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, *late* the property of *John D. Scott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Poynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 200 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. eot

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

3w

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 1
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)